

# Section 6

## Safe Driving Tips

Basic Driving  
Seeing Well  
SIPDE Driving System  
Starting  
Accelerating  
Steering  
Controlling Speed  
Following Distance  
Signaling  
Turning  
Lane Usage  
Bicycle and Motorcycle Safety  
Passing  
Interstate  
No Zone and Blind Spots  
City Driving



### BRIGHT IDEAS

To protect yourself from daytime glare,  
invest in a pair of sunglasses.  
A good pair will help you see through  
the glare.

The driving task requires your **FULL ATTENTION** and concentration.  
**LACK OF ATTENTION** may cause you to have a crash.  
Good drivers pay **CLOSE ATTENTION** to their driving  
**FROM START TO FINISH.**



**You must be mentally and physically capable of driving.**

# BUILD GOOD DRIVING HABITS



No driver manual can teach you how to operate a vehicle and be a safe driver. Driving requires skills you can only gain through instruction and many hours and miles of practice.



When you have your learner's license, practice turning, parking and backing up in safe, low-risk driving conditions. Start out in empty parking lots. As your driving skills increase, practice more complex skills including changing lanes and merging on quiet neighborhood streets and later on busier roads and highways.

Learning to drive is a complex, ongoing process requiring responsibility and dedication. New drivers need lots of practice to gain enough experience to handle daily driving hazards and unexpected situations. Drivers will show the greatest improvement in the first 1,000 to 5,000 miles of driving.

As you drive, you must make many **DRIVING DECISIONS**.

About 90 percent of all driving decisions are based on what is seen.



Drivers must see far enough ahead and behind to make good decisions about speed, lane position, traffic signs, signals, markings and hazards.

Drivers must see near and far: close enough to read the speedometer, far enough to see the road ahead.

**SEARCH** the road ahead.

**RECOGNIZE** the hazard.

**KNOW** what to do.

**ACT** in time.

## Managing Time and Space Around Your Vehicle

### WHERE TO SEARCH

- **Move the eyes!**
- **Search close (dashboard and mirrors)**
- **Search at least 20-30 seconds ahead of the vehicle**



# The SIPDE Driving System

**Good drivers always USE a system to reduce risk.**

**S SEARCH** Scan the road  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile ahead

- Look for information to plan the best path of travel
- Look ahead, behind, beside you
- Keep your eyes moving

**I IDENTIFY** potential hazards

- Are there vehicles or pedestrians that could be a problem?
- Are there objects or conditions that could threaten the intended path of travel?

**P PREDICT** how the hazard could be a problem

- Where might a crash happen?
- What might the vehicle or pedestrian do?

**D DECIDE** how can I avoid the crash

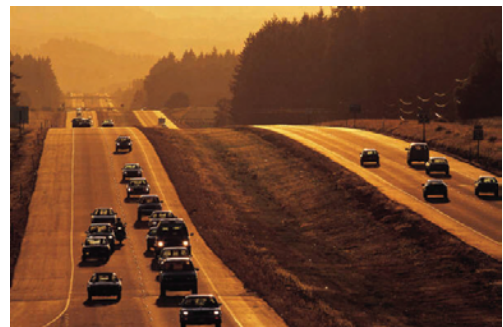
- Slow down or speed up?
- Change direction or lane position?
- Communicate with turn signals, horn and eye contact?

**E EXECUTE**—Carry out the decision to avoid a crash

- Steer
- Accelerate
- Brake
- Communicate

## Precision Actions Available to Drivers

- Communicate
- Change Speed
- Change Direction



## DRIVING SYSTEMS

Here are some examples of how the **SIPDE** system works:



Being able to **SEARCH**, **IDENTIFY** and **PREDICT** the hazard, **DECIDE** what to do, and **EXECUTE** the maneuver in time will make each trip a safe trip.

### Smith System of Driving

Get the Big Picture.

Aim **HIGH** in your steering.

Look far ahead and **steer** where you want to go.

Always leave yourself an **OUT**.

Position your vehicle so others see you.



Use your mirrors to check around and behind every 6 – 8 seconds.

**KEEP YOUR EYES AND YOUR MIND MOVING.**



# Before You Drive

## CHECK OUTSIDE THE CAR—

- Walk around the back of the car before getting in.
- Is there anything under or around the car?
- Are the windshield, windows and lights clean?
- Do the tires have good tread and proper inflation?



## CHECK UNDER THE HOOD—

- Read the owner's manual or ask a friend if you don't understand.
- Check the oil level.
- Check the coolant level.
- Check the water level in the battery and check the battery cables for corrosion.
- Check the drive belts and hoses for cracks and tightness.
- Check the windshield washer fluid.

## CHECK INSIDE THE CAR— SMILES

(Do these in order)

- S** Seats and Steering Wheel
- M** Mirrors – adjust inside and outside
- I** Insert Seat belts
- L** Locks and Lights
- E** Emergency Brake
- S** Secure any loose cargo

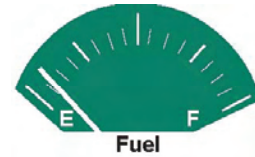
**USE HEADLIGHTS** – Drive with your **headlights** on day and night to help other drivers see you.



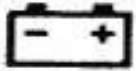
On rainy, snowy or foggy days and whenever you turn on your windshield wipers remember to turn on your headlights.

## Check Gauges After Starting and When Driving

Is there enough gasoline for your trip?

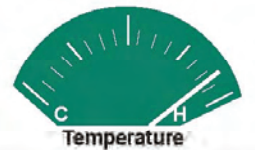


Is the alternator gauge near the center, or does the battery light go off?



If not, have the battery checked.

Does the pointer or red light show that the engine is too hot?



Move to a safe place off the road. Turn the engine off.

Does a red light or pointer show that oil pressure is too low?



**When the red oil light stays on - STOP! Turn the engine off**

The engine has lost oil pressure  
and severe engine damage can occur within seconds

Is the brake light on?



Release emergency brake.



## GETTING READY TO DRIVE

Follow these steps when **STARTING THE ENGINE**:

Steps 1 through 3 may be different if you have a standard shift vehicle, fuel injection, diesel engine, etc.; consult your owner's manual.

Step 1



Make sure parking brake is **ON** and selector lever is in Park.

Step 2



Put your right foot on the brake pedal

Step 3



Turn key and release as soon as engine starts.

Follow these steps when **PUTTING THE CAR IN MOTION**:

Step 1



With engine running in Park or Neutral, continue to press on the brake pedal.

Step 2



Move gear selector to drive.

Step 3



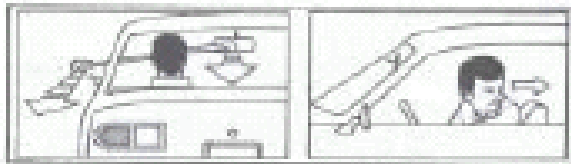
Release the parking brake.

Step 4



Give left turn signal while pressing on brake before leaving curb.

Step 5



Check traffic in rearview mirrors and look over your left shoulder for traffic.

Step 6



Move foot from brake to gas pedal and then gently press the gas pedal.

Step 7



Cancel your left turn signal.

**Accelerate** gradually and smoothly. Trying to start too fast can cause the vehicle wheels to spin on slippery surfaces and cause the vehicle to slide.

## Steering for BALANCE AND CONTROL



Use **BOTH HANDS** on the steering wheel with the knuckles of the hands on the **OUTSIDE** of the steering wheel. Keep hands low on the steering wheel to avoid the air bag.

Sit at a safe distance from the wheel. Use a balanced hand position.  
As speed increases, less steering is needed for turns and lane changes.

### Steering Movements

- Amount of steering for changing path of travel varies among vehicles
- Slow speeds require faster steering movement
- Faster speeds require slower steering movement
- Turn right - go right, Turn left – go left

#### Right Turn

Left Hand Pushes Up



#### Right Turn

Right Hand Pulls Down

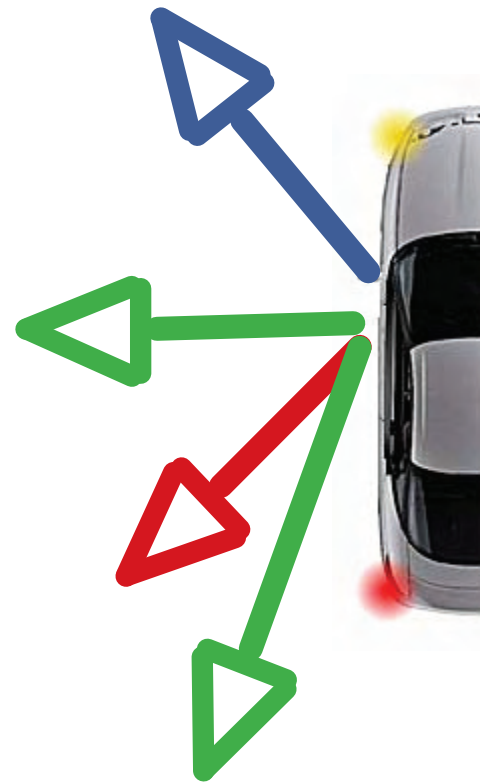
Numbers on a clock match the place of the red numbers on the steering wheel. You have good steering control when both hands grip the steering wheel at 8 o'clock and 4 o'clock or 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock.



## Moving from a Stopped Position

**SMOG – Signal, Mirrors, Look OVER the shoulder, Go**

- Foot Firmly on Brake, Heel on Floor
- Signal to Communicate Intentions
- Shift to Proper Gear: First Gear, Drive, or Reverse
- Check Traffic – vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians Forward, Rear, and Sides
- Release Parking Brake
- Check Traffic
- Select a Safe Gap in Traffic Flow
- Drive using smooth and gradual acceleration
- Signal and look again before moving to a new lane

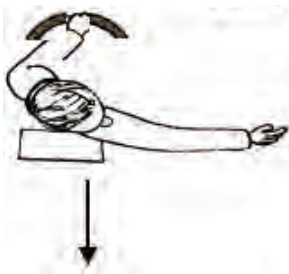


## BACKING UP

**LOOK ALL AROUND** your car before backing up to be sure it is safe. Check blind spots that mirrors do not show.

- Back up no faster than a slow walk.
- Check that the shift lever is in REVERSE before accelerating slowly.
- Turn your head and body to watch over your shoulder. Go slowly.
- Check your mirrors and watch the front end.
- **NEVER** back around a corner.
- **NEVER** back unless you can see clearly.

**Here are some tips on HOW TO SIT while backing your vehicle:**



**Backing straight**



**Backing Left**

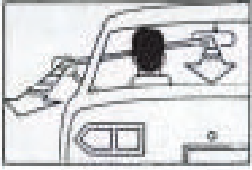


**Backing Right**

## STOPPING AND PARKING YOUR CAR

Here are some good **STEPS TO FOLLOW** when stopping and parking your car:

Step 1



Check traffic in rearview mirrors.

Step 2



Slow down. Ease up on gas pedal. Signal and flash brake lights to signal a stop.

Step 3



Depress brake slowly until car stops smoothly.

Step 4



After car stops, move gear lever to park or neutral.

Step 5



Set the parking brake by foot or by hand.

Step 6



Turn key off and take key out.

Step 7



Release seat belt, check for traffic, and when out of car, lock the doors.

### STOP ONLY IN A SAFE POSITION

**DO NOT STOP on a hill or curve**

**DO NOT PARK in front of a stop sign or in a crosswalk**

When you plan to stop or turn, tap the brakes to warn other drivers you will be slowing down. It is a good idea to touch the brake pedal lightly two or three times or use an arm signal when other drivers don't expect cars to be stopping or slowing.



## CONTROLLING SPEED

Drive at a speed that is safe for conditions.

Under ideal conditions with dry roads and good light or in town the speed limit is 25 mph.

On Interstate Highways the speed limit is 75 mph;  
65 mph in cities like Billings, Great Falls and Missoula.

Drivers cannot see as far at night. **SLOW DOWN.**

At night  
on state highways  
and secondary roads the speed limit is 65 mph.

### **SLOW DOWN and REDUCE SPEED**

when coming to or crossing  
**INTERSECTIONS, CURVES** and  
**RAILROAD CROSSINGS.**

Slow down to the recommended safe  
speed on curves and when coming to the  
top of a hill where you can't see the road ahead.



## SPEED LIMITS

The SPEED LIMIT on Montana interstate highways is 75 mph day and night except near large cities like Billings, Great Falls and Missoula.

	Cars and Light Trucks		Heavy Trucks	
SPEED LIMIT	Day	Night	Day	Night
Interstate Highways	75	75	65	65
Urban Area Interstates	65	65	65	65
Two Lane Highways	70	65	60	55
US Highway 93	65	check posted speed limits		

At times it is not wise to drive as fast as the speed limit allows. Adjust your speed for road, weather and traffic conditions.

## TOO SLOW

DO NOT drive so slowly that you block traffic.

Whenever FOUR vehicles are lined up BEHIND YOU, you must pull over as soon as it is safe to do so and let them pass.

**SLOW-MOVING** vehicles should be driven in the **RIGHT** lane.

This allows faster moving vehicles to pass more safely on the left.



**DO NOT** - Except in an emergency

Stop, Turn or Park on the highway

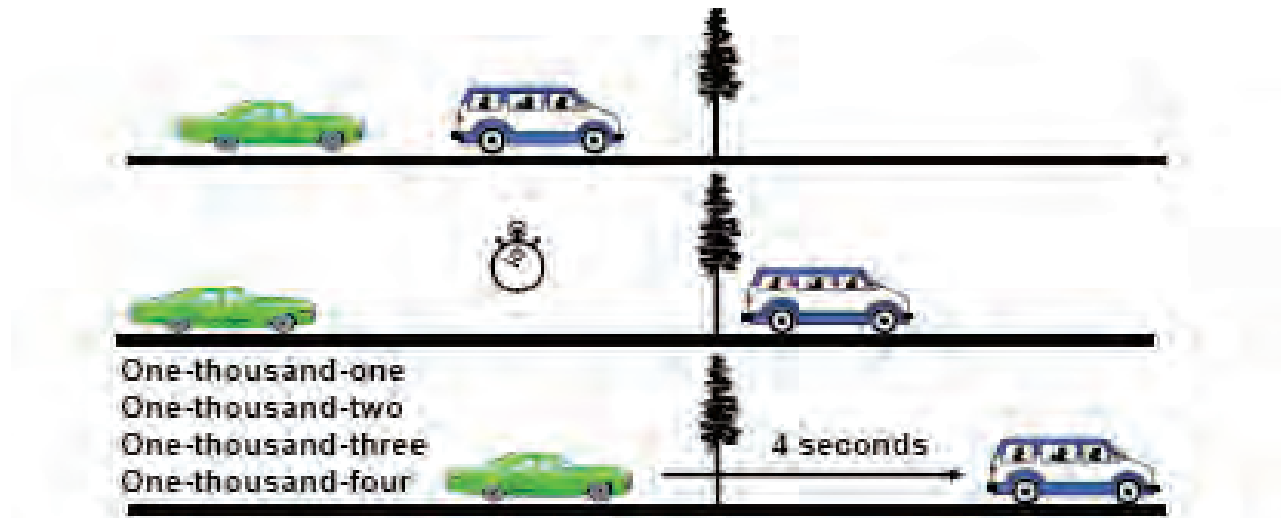
Unless you can be seen by other drivers for **500 FEET**.

Approaching drivers must be able to see the other cars coming.

**DO NOT** leave a vehicle on the highway if it is at all possible to get it off the roadway.

## Drive at a Speed Where You Can Always Safely Stop.

Use the Four Second Rule to check if you are following a car too closely or driving too fast for conditions. Pick out a fixed checkpoint like a tree, telephone pole or sign as far ahead as you can clearly see. Start counting “one-thousand-one” as soon as you find a checkpoint or when the car ahead has passed it. If you pass your checkpoint tree, pole or sign before you finish counting “one-thousand-four,” you need to slow down. You are driving too fast for conditions and for your sight distance. You must not follow other cars too closely or drive faster than the distance you can see. It’s not safe and you could crash and injure or kill yourself or others.



## FOLLOWING TOO CLOSE IS DANGEROUS

Drivers have the most control over the space directly in front of the vehicle.

### 3-Second Following Distance

- May be enough time to steer away from a problem on dry surfaces or brake at speeds up to 45 mph

### 4-Second Following Distance

- Provides time to steer out of a problem on dry surfaces and brake out of a problem at speeds up to 70 mph



## Vehicle Control and Stopping Distance

A moving car **CANNOT** be stopped right away. Even if the brakes are applied, the car will still keep moving for some distance. This is called the **STOPPING DISTANCE**.

Perception Distance + Reaction Distance + Braking Distance = Stopping Distance



See a hazard + Apply brakes + Slow down =



## Vehicle Control and Stopping Distance

- If a car is traveling at **55 mph**, the **STOPPING DISTANCE** is **186 feet**. That is about half a block.
- If the car is going **70 mph**, **STOPPING DISTANCE** is at least 381 feet.
- If the driver is slow getting his foot on the brake, the stopping distance is longer.
- If the road is icy or wet or downhill, it may be very hard to stop the car.
- Stopping distance depends on speed, the driver's reaction time, and road and weather conditions.

### SPEED

Deciding how fast to go?

Think about driving conditions:

### WEATHER

How well can I see?

### ROAD

How slick is the road?

### TRAFFIC

Can I stop in time?

### DRIVER

How do you feel? Tired—Upset—Good?



**You may need to slow down and increase following distance.**

**You must decide how fast to drive each time you drive.**

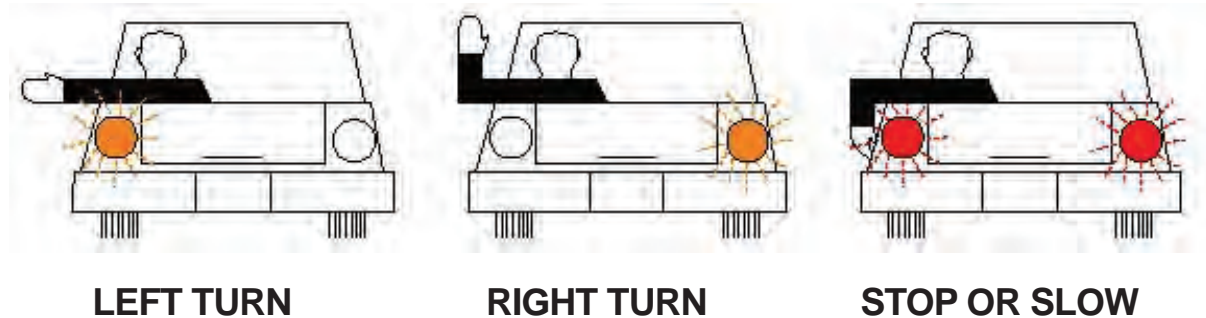
# Signaling

You must **SIGNAL BEFORE A TURN AND LANE CHANGE.**

You must **SIGNAL BEFORE SLOWING DOWN**, whenever there is time.

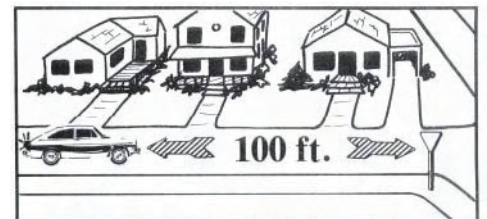
Touch the brake. The brake lights will flash to warn drivers behind you that you are slowing or stopping.

## SIGNAL LIGHTS and HAND SIGNALS



You may use **BOTH** lights and hand signals if you think your lights may not be seen. Other than by turn signals, drivers can sometimes determine your intention to turn by your vehicle position and eye contact.

You **MUST SIGNAL** for at least **100 FEET** in town before you slow down, turn or stop. Signal at least **300 FEET** in the country.



## BEGIN SIGNALING.

**You may begin signaling before 100 feet when you think it is necessary.**

But . . .

Do not signal **TOO** early for a turn.

Other drivers may think you have just forgotten to turn off your signal lights, or that you are turning into a driveway.

# Turning

## ALWAYS

- Get into the correct lane a block or so ahead of the intersection where you plan to turn.
- Be sure oncoming vehicles are at least a half block away if you are turning left through traffic.
- Watch out for other cars, bicycles and pedestrians.
- Go on to the next corner if you are in the wrong lane or have forgotten to signal.
- Keep your tires straight if you must stop before turning.



## NEVER

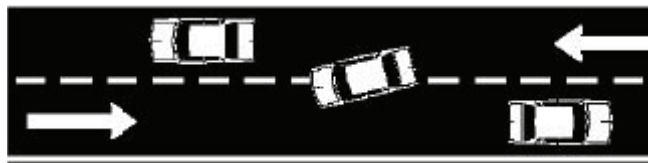
- Never turn if you don't have time to warn the other drivers by signaling.
- Never rush through an intersection without looking left, right and straight ahead first.
- Never swing wide on turns.
- Never cut corners.

## Lane Usage

Vehicles are driven on the RIGHT side of the roadway.

Drive in the middle of your lane

**DO NOT** cross centerline—unless overtaking or passing.



**DO NOT** cross solid centerline when it is in your lane.



**NEVER** cross double or solid center lines.



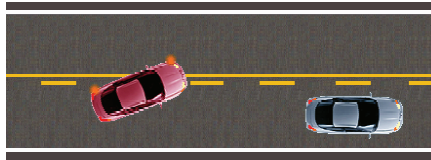
# Lane Usage

You may drive in the **LEFT LANE ONLY IF:**

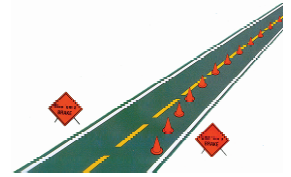
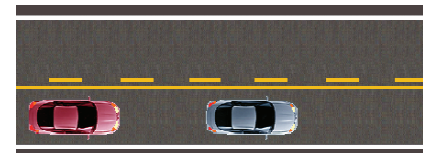
**YOU ARE** on a divided road with two or more lanes going the same way.

**THE RIGHT** lane is closed.

**YOU ARE** passing.



- Always drive in the middle of your lane.
- Look at least one block ahead in town.
- Look at least three blocks ahead on the highway.
- Check mirrors frequently.



## Meeting

**GIVE** at least **HALF OF THE ROAD** to vehicles coming the other way if there is only one lane going each way.

**WILL THERE BE ROOM TO MEET?**

The driver on the right has touched his brakes.

What else might he do?



**DO NOT BE A WEAVER.**

Drivers who weave in and out of lanes are **DANGEROUS.**

A lane weaver cuts in on other drivers and gets in everyone's way. The lane weaver may be a show-off.

The weaver may change lanes in an intersection!

**AVOID** weavers. Give them plenty of room to get by and out of your way.

# Lane Change

## LANE CHANGES



Good habits include:

- Check traffic in front and rear zones. Use mirrors and head check
- Look for drivers wanting to enter the same lane
- Signal
- If clear, steer smoothly to the new lane (if not, wait) and cancel signal
- Change one lane at a time; do not cross several lanes at once
- Adjust speed to the flow of traffic in the new lane

**DO NOT** change lanes unless you have to.  
**DO NOT** weave back and forth between lanes.  
**DO NOT** change lanes in intersections or on curves.

**BEFORE** you change lanes:

**SIGNAL FIRST** on lane changes to give other drivers more time to see what you want to do.



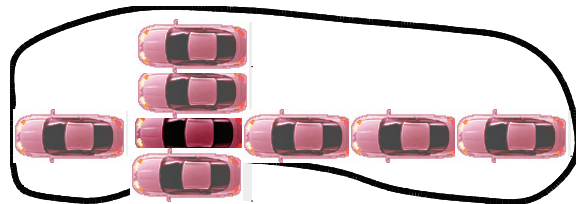
**CHECK** your rearview and side mirrors.

**LOOK BACK** over your right or left shoulder to check for other cars or trucks. Every vehicle has blind spots which mirrors don't show.

**NEVER CHANGE LANES UNTIL IT IS SAFE TO DO SO.**

Change lanes **WITHOUT** making other vehicles slow down for you. After you change lanes, **CANCEL** your **SIGNAL** and adjust your speed.

Ground Areas Around the Vehicle the Driver Can't See



## Overtaking Vehicles

Drivers overtaking and catching up to a vehicle traveling in the same direction must slow down and yield to that vehicle. Yield to vehicles in your lane slowing for a turn or coming to a stop.



## PASSING

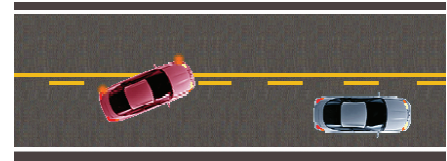
Drive with the flow of traffic and pass only when needed.  
Each time you pass someone, there is a chance for a crash.

**BEFORE YOU MAKE A PASS, ASK YOURSELF,**  
**“IS IT NECESSARY”? If so:**



**STAY BACK** Use the three-second rule

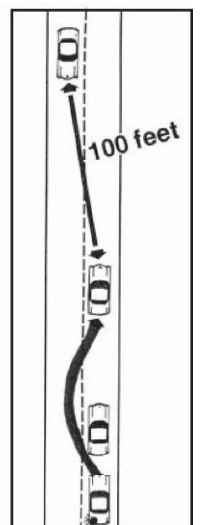
- Check ahead. Can you see the oncoming driver moving toward you?  
If so, stay put and wait for a safe gap
- Check behind, check over left shoulder
- Signal left
- Check over left shoulder again



- **MOVE LEFT**
- Accelerate
- Communicate. If the person you're passing looks like she/he may pull out, flash your lights; tap your horn
- Signal right
- Check the blind spots
- **MOVE RIGHT**
- **RETURN TO RIGHT LANE** when you can see the front of the vehicle you've passed in your rearview mirror
- Cancel signal. It won't cancel automatically
- Resume safe speed

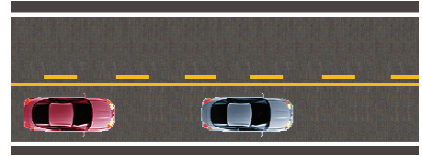


**YOU MAY** exceed the speed limit by 10mph when passing on a two-lane road. You must return to your travel lane before coming within 100 feet of oncoming traffic.



# NO PASSING ZONES

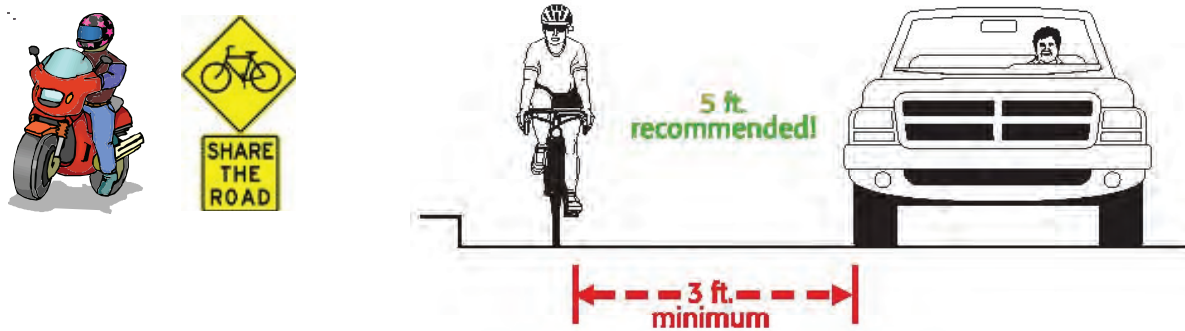
You **MUST NOT PASS ANY** other vehicle going in the same direction as you are while you are in a No Passing Zone and when you have a **SOLID YELLOW LINE** in your lane.



No Passing occurs within 100 feet of hill crests, curves, intersections, railroad crossings, bridges and tunnels because oncoming traffic can't be seen.

## BICYCLE and MOTORCYCLE SAFETY

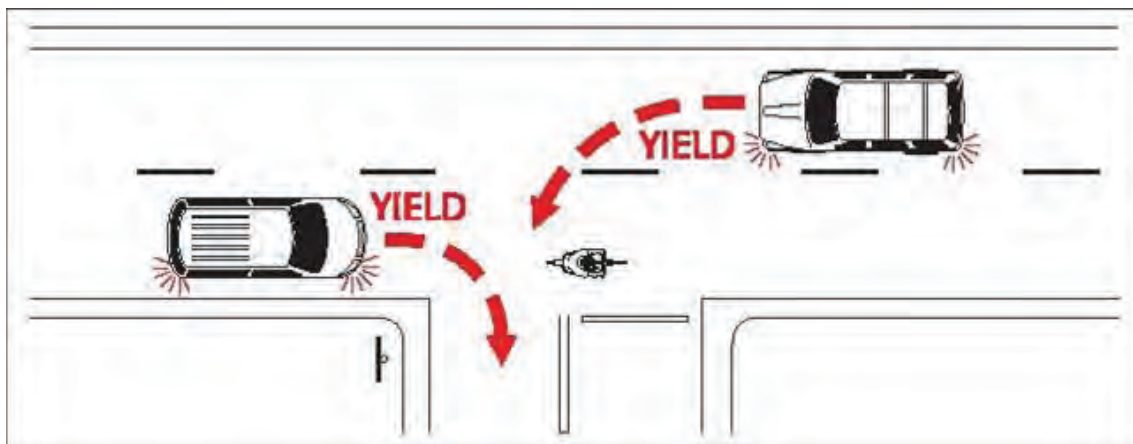
Bicycles and motorcycles have the right to ride on roads and highways. They are required to obey all traffic laws.



When passing a bicycle or motorcycle, move into another lane as you would when passing a car.

Slow down and wait for oncoming vehicles to pass so you can give extra space to cyclists.

Do not return to your lane until clear of the motorcycle or bicycle. Riders may be traveling faster than you expect or they may swerve to avoid an object on the road. Left turning vehicles must yield to cyclists, cars and pedestrians. Wait for cyclists to go through the intersection before you turn.



## MERGING



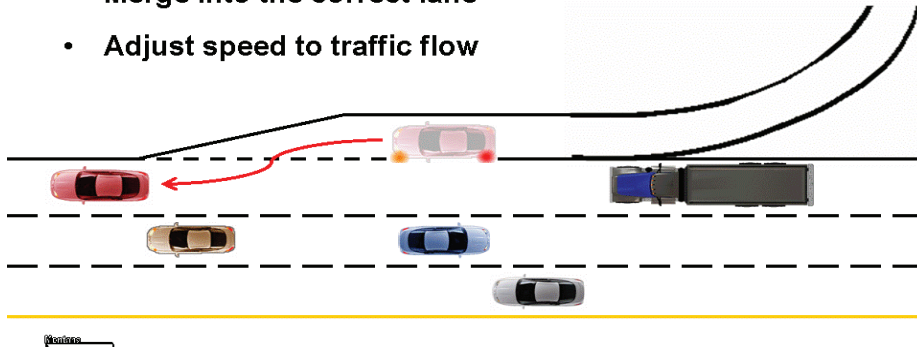
1. **YIELD** to traffic already in a roundabout



2. **YIELD** the right of way to all vehicles if you are **ENTERING A HIGHWAY** from a driveway, public road or public approach ramp.

### 3. MERGING – GOOD HABITS

- Merge into the correct lane
- Adjust speed to traffic flow



## INTERSTATE DRIVING

Interstate driving needs attention and good skills **AT ALL TIMES**.

**WHEN ENTERING** the interstate, you should:

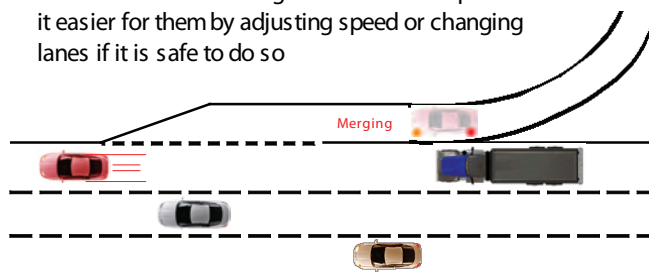
Use the merging lane to speed up to merge with fast moving traffic on the interstate.

Check traffic by looking in your mirrors and over your left shoulder.

Don't stop unless you have to avoid a crash.

### SHARE THE ROAD

When a driver is entering the entrance ramp make it easier for them by adjusting speed or changing lanes if it is safe to do so



# INTERSTATE DRIVING



Following distance is critical on the highway. Adjust your speed so you have four seconds or more of following distance. Time is needed to react to danger to avoid a crash. The faster you drive, the farther ahead you should look.

## FOLLOWING DISTANCE

Use good habits for vision control by searching for:

- Signs, signals and markings
- Heavy traffic
- Lanes with heavier traffic
- Exit and merge lanes
- Closed lanes and zones
- Brake lights
- Speeders
- Constant lane changers
- Tailgaters



- Cars suddenly stopping
- Sudden changes in traffic flow
- Drivers changing lanes
- Movement of vehicles parked on side of roadway

## WHILE ON the interstate:



- Drive with the flow of traffic (normally no slower than 40-45 mph).
- Scan the road ahead and check your mirrors often to watch traffic behind. Check your mirrors every 6 to 8 seconds.
- Don't follow too closely. **TAILGATING** is poor driving. If a driver is tailgating you, let him go on by.
- Move to the left lane when a vehicle is trying to enter the interstate if it is safe to change lanes.



# INTERSTATE DRIVING

## DON'T HANG OUT IN THE NO-ZONE

If the truck driver's face can't be seen in their side view mirror, you can't be seen.

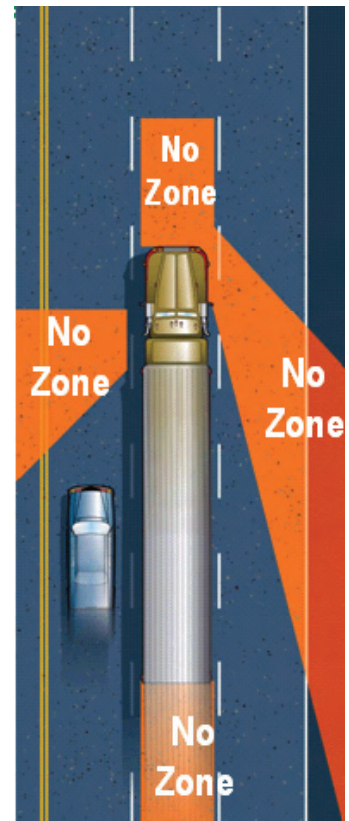
Rear no-zone: Truck drivers can't see directly behind the truck for at least 200 feet

Never tailgate a large truck; the driver will never see you in that position

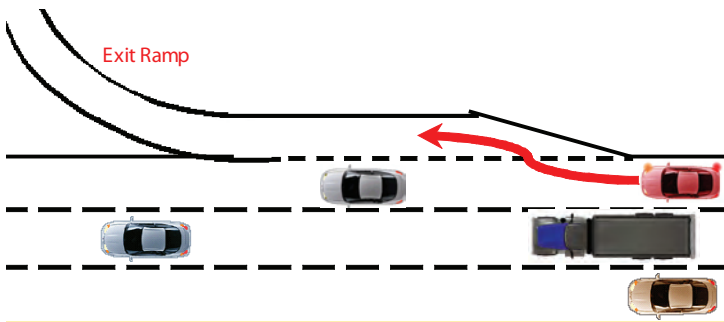
Front no-zone: Position at least 10 car lengths in front of the vehicle; trucks need long distances to stop

Side no-zones: Do not linger in the side no-zones

Wide right turns: large trucks make wide right turns by swinging out to the left to allow room for the right turn



## WHEN LEAVING the interstate:



An exit ramp is a one-way road allowing safe easy exit off the freeway. You must watch all signs in order to get off the freeway in the right place.

Signal, check mirrors and get into the exit lane (right lane) when there is a gap in traffic. After entering the exit ramp, begin slowing down to a safe speed.



Never slow down suddenly on the freeway. You could cause a crash!

Drivers slowing down on the exit ramp reduce their speed without blocking traffic on the main part of the highway.

Look for the advisory speed sign on the exit ramp.

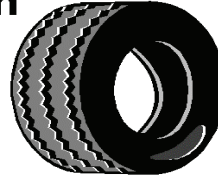


**If you miss the exit, do not stop and back up. Go to the next exit and get off. Re-enter the freeway and drive back to where you want to get off.**

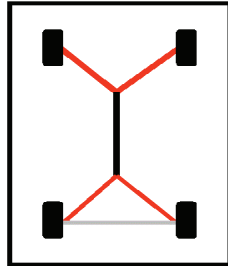
## FRICTION

**Traction is used to accelerate, brake and turn**

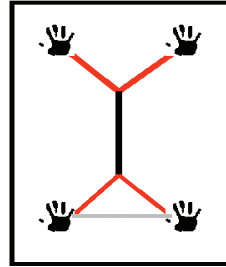
**Tires rolling over a surface usually generate friction, which in turn creates traction**



## TIRES AND TRACTION



The size of a tire's "footprint" contact on the surface is about the size of a small hand



## HYDROPLANING



When rain water is on the road, depending on vehicle speed, your tires may be floating on a film of water. This is called **HYDROPLANING**. Driving is most dangerous just at the beginning of the storm because there is still a slippery oil film on the road.

You lose traction and control. Worn tire tread can keep you from stopping quickly and from controlling your vehicle properly. Hydroplaning on wet roads can cause a skid.



- Reduce your speed.
- Put windshield wipers on
- Turn on your headlights
- If water is across the road, **DO NOT** attempt to pass until you know how deep it is.
- Never use cruise control when the road is wet or icy.

## CITY DRIVING

### DRIVING IN CITIES AND TOWNS NEEDS YOUR FULL ATTENTION

You need to lower your speed to have time to react in crowded spaces like school zones, shopping centers, parking lots, and downtown areas.

Always keep your **EYES MOVING**

Watch for signs, bicycles, pedestrians and cars.

**DO NOT** stare straight ahead.

**LOOK** carefully in all directions—

**TURN** your head to look.

Remember to use your **MIRRORS**



**Park in a safe place if you need to check a map or talk on a cell phone.**

## ROUNDABOUTS

Roundabouts are circular roads around a center island with access to several roads heading out in different directions.

- Yield to traffic already driving in the roundabout
- Find a safe gap
- Merge into the flow of traffic
- Signal
- Turn right onto the road you need



# SELF TEST Section 6 Safe Driving Tips

**Directions: Choose only one answer.**

1. At dusk or on overcast days, you should:
  - a. turn on your headlights so other drivers can see your vehicle
  - b. turn on your windshield wipers
  - c. drive with your parking lights on
  - d. use caution and drive 25 mph
  
2. You should be cautious when passing a bicycle because:
  - a. you are going faster than the bicycle
  - b. the bicycle always has the right of way
  - c. oncoming traffic may not see you pull out to pass
  - d. the cyclist may have to swerve into traffic to avoid an object on the road
  
3. In order to avoid last-minute braking, or the need to turn, you should look down the road at least:
  - a. 2 seconds ahead of your vehicle
  - b. 4 seconds ahead of your vehicle
  - c. 10 seconds ahead of your vehicle
  - d. 15 seconds ahead of your vehicle
  
4. Driving at night requires increased caution because:
  - a. traffic is faster at night
  - b. there is a larger volume of traffic at night
  - c. a driver cannot see as well at night
  - d. crashes occur more frequently at night
  
5. The speed limit in a town, unless otherwise posted, is
  - a. 25 miles per hour
  - b. there is no speed limit
  - c. 30 miles per hour
  - d. 45 miles per hour

6. The speed limit at night on a state highway (non-interstate) is
  - a. 75 miles per hour
  - b. 65 miles per hour
  - c. as fast as you can go and still see
  - d. 45 miles per hour
7. A good rule to remember for passing is:
  - a. pass on the right whenever possible
  - b. always flash your lights and sound your horn to alert the other driver
  - c. try to get in front of any line of slow moving traffic so you can see better
  - d. drive with the flow of traffic, passing only as needed
8. "Hydroplaning" is best described as:
  - a. your tires pushing water out of their paths
  - b. your tires actually floating on a film of water
  - c. your tires are causing sheets of water to splash on passing vehicles
  - d. your tires throwing water to the rear, causing problems for following vehicles
9. A solid yellow line in your lane means:
  - a. pass only if no cars are coming
  - b. do not pass
  - c. pass only if you do not go over the speed limit
  - d. look over your shoulder to check blind spots
10. The four-second rule helps a driver know:
  - a. how much time it takes to pass
  - b. how long it should take to turn a corner
  - c. how closely to follow another vehicle
  - d. when to turn on headlights
11. When a driver passing you honks his horn, you should:
  - a. wave
  - b. speed up
  - c. give him room to pass
  - d. use your turn signals



12. How far ahead should you signal in the city?
  - a. 300 feet
  - b. one block
  - c. 50 feet
  - d. 100 feet
13. What should you do in a vehicle with an automatic transmission before shifting to drive?
  - a. make sure everyone in the car has fastened their safety belt
  - b. check your mirrors and fuel gauge
  - c. press down on the brake
  - d. check the tire pressure
14. When you approach a YIELD sign, you must slow to:
  - a. a reasonable speed
  - b. 5 mph
  - c. 20 mph
  - d. come to a complete stop
15. How far ahead should you signal in the country?
  - a. 300 feet
  - b. 1,000 feet
  - c. 1/4 mile
  - d. 50 feet
16. What factor should not be considered when deciding how fast to drive?
  - a. weather
  - b. road condition
  - c. time of favorite TV show
  - d. traffic
17. When driving on the interstate if you miss your exit, you should:
  - a. drive to the next exit
  - b. make a U-turn
  - c. stop and wait for a green light
  - d. yield to traffic entering the highway
18. It is permissible to exceed the speed limit to pass on a two-lane road
  - a. at no time
  - b. if you are in a hurry
  - c. if you only exceed the speed limit by 10 mph
  - d. if the solid yellow line is in your lane